

out and finding new sources of revenue and new sources of opportunity and, also, new sources of material.

I have been troubled by the fact that I think taxpayers' money is being used to lobby for more taxpayers' money. There is a nationwide grassroots program to contact your Congressman to be sure to continue full funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. This is being done, in part, with Federal money, in my opinion. If you ask, they say, these are our affiliates doing this and they are doing it with money that is contributed in these beg-a-thons, money being contributed privately. But the contributors are not told that. They are told this is listener-supported radio and TV. They are not told part of their money will be used to lobby for Federal money. They should be told, "This is a taxpayer-supported channel. We get some private contributions but much of it is taxpayer supported, both State and Federal." There should be honesty in these beg-a-thons.

But, also, let us be very careful about this business of lobbying for more Federal money with Federal money. Here we have a very sophisticated group concentrated in Boston, New York, and Washington, DC, that is doing so. They are not saying, "Senator PRESSLER wants to keep public radio and TV at the State level." They are saying, "Anybody who wants to change anything is trying to kill public radio and TV."

I submit that public broadcasting will be stronger when it is reinvented and privatized. I submit that the entire public broadcasting system has become bureaucratic, inefficient, and wasteful. Taxpayers around the country would be amazed at how much money is being wasted.

The 20th Century Fund did a study in which they found that 75 cents of every \$1 in public TV is spent on overhead. That has not been rebutted. So those who serve on the oversight committees—and I chair the Commerce Committee, which has a duty to conduct oversight over the Corporation for Public Broadcasting—it is our job to dig into things, to make suggestions, maybe to take some heat. But it is not the job of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the other public broadcasting entities to put false information out across the country. They are wrong when they say that people who are required to make budget cuts and suggest ways to reinvent the system are trying to kill local public broadcasting. That is not the case.

There was local public broadcasting before the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and its glut of Federal funding ever came along. In fact, some people feel we would have a stronger set of local public stations had the national Corporation for Public Broadcasting never been created in 1967.

We should think about that. Here we have a very intelligent, sophisticated, lobbying campaign that has people scared that their public broadcasting

channels will be shut off if this group here in Washington, DC, does not get their Federal money. That is not true. That is not true at all. In fact, my State may well be better off in a reinvented or privatized system of public broadcasting. That is true of most States.

Again, I congratulate the CPB board for doing what they should have done long ago, getting a percentage of the program and product profits. That will provide them with a good deal of revenue. It might provide more revenue than they have ever gotten from the Federal Government, and that would not bother me a bit. I hope they continue to make such steps.

I hope public broadcasting executives have many meetings with the companies that are on the information superhighway, ranging from local telephone companies to cable companies to long distance companies to computer companies, to see what interrelation there can be.

Finally, I would like to know what is public broadcasting's own plan to reinvent itself? So far it seems only to be to get more Federal money, to stay just as things are, not to make any changes, and of course to be the self-appointed arbiters of American culture. But I am asking them to roll up their sleeves, get out, listen to a few people, and not expect increases in Federal funding because it will not be coming.

Mr. President, I yield the floor. I thank the chairman for allowing me to speak at this point.

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO LIBYA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 5

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report of July 18, 1994, concerning the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order No. 12543 of January 7, 1986. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c).

1. On December 22, 1994, I renewed for another year the national emergency with respect to Libya pursuant to IEEPA. This renewal extended the current comprehensive financial and trade embargo against Libya in effect since 1986. Under these sanctions, all trade with Libya is prohibited, and all assets owned or controlled by the Libyan gov-

ernment in the United States or in the possession or control of U.S. persons are blocked.

2. There has been one amendment to the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 550 (the "Regulations"), administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (FAC) of the Department of the Treasury, since my last report on July 18, 1994. The amendment (59 Fed. Reg. 51106, October 7, 1994) identified Arab Hellenic Bank (AHB), an Athens-based financial institution, 4 other entities, and 10 individuals as Specially Designated Nationals (SDNs) of Libya. (In addition to the recent SDN action against AHB, the Greek central bank has recently announced that AHB's banking license has been revoked.) Included among the individuals are three Italian shareholders in Oilinvest (Netherlands) B.V., who increased their positions in the Libyan government-controlled firm shortly before United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 883 directed a freeze on certain Libyan assets owned or controlled by the Government or public authorities of Libya.

Pursuant to section 550.304(a) of the Regulations, FAC has determined that these entities and individuals designated as SDNs are owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly on behalf of, the Government of Libya, or are agencies, instrumentalities, or entities of that government. By virtue of this determination, all property and interests in property of these entities or persons that are in the United States or in the possession or control of U.S. persons are blocked. Further, U.S. persons are prohibited from engaging in transactions with these individuals or entities unless the transactions are licensed by FAC. The designations were made in consultation with the Department of State and announced by FAC in notices issued on June 17 and July 22 and 25, 1994. A copy of the amendment is attached to this report.

3. During the current 6-month period, FAC made numerous decisions with respect to applications for licenses to engage in transactions under the Regulations, issuing 136 licensing determinations—both approvals and denials. Consistent with FAC's ongoing scrutiny of banking transactions, the largest category of license approvals (73) concerned requests by non-Libyan persons or entities to unblock bank accounts initially blocked because of an apparent Government of Libya interest. The largest category of denials (41) was for banking transactions in which FAC found a Government of Libya interest. Three licenses were issued authorizing intellectual property protection in Libya.

In addition, FAC issued eight determinations with respect to applications from attorneys to receive fees and reimbursement of expenses for provision of legal services to the Government of Libya in connection with wrongful

death civil actions arising from the Pan Am 103 bombing. Civil suits have been filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and in the Southern District of New York. Representation of the Government of Libya when named as a defendant in or otherwise made a party to domestic U.S. legal proceedings is authorized by section 550.517(b)(2) of the Regulations under certain conditions.

4. During the current 6-month period, FAC continued to emphasize to the international banking community in the United States the importance of identifying and blocking payments made by or on behalf of Libya. The FAC worked closely with the banks to implement new interdiction software systems to identify such payments. As a result, during the reporting period, more than 210 transactions involving Libya, totaling more than \$14.8 million, were blocked. As of December 9, 1994, 13 of these transactions had been licensed to be released, leaving a net amount of more than \$14.5 million blocked.

Since my last report, FAC collected 15 civil monetary penalties totaling more than \$76,000 for violations of the U.S. sanctions against Libya. Nine of the violations involved the failure of banks to block funds transfers to Libyan-owned or -controlled banks. Two other penalties were received for corporate export violations. Four additional penalties were paid by U.S. citizens engaging in Libyan oilfield-related transactions while another 76 cases of similar violations are in active penalty processing.

In October 1994, two U.S. businessmen, two U.S. corporations, and several foreign corporations were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Connecticut on three counts of violating the Regulations and IEEPA for their roles in the illegal exportation of U.S. origin fuel pumps to Libya. Various enforcement actions carried over from previous reporting periods have continued to be aggressively pursued. The FAC has continued its efforts under the Operation Roadblock initiative. This ongoing program seeks to identify U.S. persons who travel to and/or work in Libya in violation of U.S. law.

Several new investigations of potentially significant violations of the Libyan sanctions have been initiated by FAC and cooperating U.S. law enforcement agencies, primarily the U.S. Customs Service. Many of these cases are believed to involve complex conspiracies to circumvent the various prohibitions of the Libyan sanctions, as well as the utilization of international diversionary shipping routes to and from Libya. The FAC has continued to work closely with the Departments of State and Justice to identify U.S. persons who enter into contracts or agreements with the Government of Libya, or other third-country parties, to lobby United States Government officials or to engage in public relations work on behalf of the Government of Libya without FAC authorization. In addi-

tion, during the period FAC hosted or attended several bilateral and multilateral meetings with foreign sanctions authorities, as well as with private institutions, to consult on issues of mutual interest and to encourage strict adherence to the U.N.-mandated sanctions.

5. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from July 7, 1994, through January 6, 1995, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the Libyan national emergency are estimated at approximately \$1.4 million. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the Office of the General Counsel, and the U.S. Customs Service), the Department of State, and the Department of Commerce.

6. The policies and actions of the Government of Libya continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. In adopting UNSCR 883 in November 1993, the Security Council determined that the continued failure of the Government of Libya to demonstrate by concrete actions its renunciation of terrorism, and in particular its continued failure to respond fully and effectively to the requests and decisions of the Security Council in UNSCRs 731 and 748, concerning the bombing of the Pan Am 103 and UTA 772 flights, constituted a threat to international peace and security. The United States continues to believe that still stronger international measures than those mandated by UNSCR 883, possibly including a worldwide oil embargo, should be imposed if Libya continues to defy the will of the international community as expressed in UNSCR 731. We remain determined to ensure that the perpetrators of the terrorist acts against Pan Am 103 and UTA 772 are brought to justice. The families of the victims in the murderous Lockerbie bombing and other acts of Libyan terrorism deserve nothing less. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against Libya fully and effectively, so long as those measures are appropriate, and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments as required by law.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 30, 1995.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 6

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report, which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the requirements of section 809 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701j-2(j)), I transmit herewith the annual report of the National Institute of Building Sciences for fiscal year 1993.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 30, 1995.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RADIATION CONTROL FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT OF 1968 FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1993—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 7

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 540 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360qq) (previously section 360D of the Public Health Service Act), I am submitting the report of the Department of Health and Human Services regarding the administration of the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act of 1968 during calendar year 1993.

The report recommends the repeal of section 540 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act that requires the completion of this annual report. All the information found in this report is available to the Congress on a more immediate basis through the Center for Devices and Radiological Health technical reports, the Radiological Health Bulletin, and other publicly available sources. This annual report serves little useful purpose and diverts Agency resources from more productive activities.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 30, 1995.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:43 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 273. An act to amend section 61h-6, of title 2, United States Code.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time and placed on the calendar:

S. 209. A bill to replace the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program under title IV of the Social Security Act and a portion of the food stamp program under the Food Stamp Act of 1977 with a block grant to give the States the flexibility to create innovative welfare-to-work programs, to reduce the rate of out-of-wedlock births, and for other purposes.